### **CROWSON**

VS

## **WASHINGTON COUNTY**

# RYAN T. BORROWMAN April 17, 2018





333 South Rio Grande Salt Lake City, Utah 84101 www.DepoMaxMerit.com

Toll Free 800-337-6629 Phone 801-328-1188 Fax 801-328-1189

Ryan T. Borrowman April 17, 2018 IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT 1 2 FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH, CENTRAL DIVISION 3 4 MARTIN CROWSON, 5 Plaintiff, Case No. 2:15-cv-00880 6 vs. Deposition of: 7 WASHINGTON COUNTY, et al., RYAN T. BORROWMAN 8 Defendants. 9 10 11 COPY 12 April 17, 2018 13 1:00 p.m. 14 15 WASHINGTON COUNTY TREASURER OFFICE 16 197 East Tabernacle Street St. George, Utah 17 18 19 Linda Van Tassell 20 - Registered Diplomate Reporter -21 Certified Realtime Reporter 22 23 24 25

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1	A P I	PEARANCES	1	PROCEEDINGS
2	For the Plaintiff:	Ryan J. Schriever	2	RYAN T. BORROWMAN,
3		SCHRIEVER LAW FIRM 51 East 800 North	3	called as a witness on behalf of the plaintiff,
		Spanish Fork, Utah 84660	4	being duly sworn, was examined and testified as
4	For the Defendant	Frank D. Mylar	5	follows:
5	Washington County:	MYLAR LAW, PC	6	EXAMINATION
6		2494 Bengal Boulevard	7	BY MR. SCHRIEVER:
7	For the Defendant	Salt Lake City, Utah 84121 Gary T. Wight	8	
	Larrowe:	KIPP & CHRISTIAN		Q. Please state your full name.
8		10 Exchange Place, 4th Floor Salt Lake City, Utah 84111	9	A. Ryan T. Borrowman.
9		<u>.</u>	10	Q. How do you spell Borrowman?
10	Also Present:	Brian Graf	11	A. B-o-r-r-o-w-m-a-n.
1		* * *	12	Q. What is your date of birth?
11		TNDEV	13	A. November 8, 1975.
12		INDEX	14	Q. Where do you currently live?
1	EXAMINATION	PAGE	15	MR. MYLAR: I want to object to his
13	By Mr. Schriever	3	16	personal address.
14	D <sub>1</sub> in Competer	J	17	Q. Sure.
15	By Mr. Wight	46	18	A. Washington Fields.
16			19	Q. How long have you lived in Washington
17			20	Fields?
18 19			21	A. Maybe four years.
20			22	Q. Do you have any plans of moving anytime
21 22			23	soon? Is that no?
23			24	A. Yeah. No. Sorry, I forgot.
24 25			25	Q. I know you've had a chance to talk with
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1	your attorney about what a deposition is. I like to always explain a little bit at the beginning. Your		1	be written down in booklet. So if I do remind you
2			2	to say yes or no if you've shaken your head, I'm not
3	-	ice to ask you questions.	3	trying to be rude.
4	You're under oath so you're obligated to tell the truth. What I'm after is your recollection and		4	A. Yeah.
5		-	5	Q. If you need to take a break for any
6	memories of events. I may also ask you for your		6	reason at all just let me know. That's not a big
7	interpretation of some	e facts	7	deal.
8	A. Okay.		8	A. All right.
9	Q your mental impressions. If I ask		9	Q. If I ask you a question that you don't
10	-	pressions of other people, your	10	feel like you can completely or honestly answer or
11	attorney will probably object.		11	if you don't understand a question that I'm asking,
12	A. Okay.		12	tell me that and I will do my best to try to
13		ions like that he can	13	rephrase it.
14	object and I can still a	ask you to answer the	14	A. Okay.
15	question		15	Q. Any questions about the deposition
16	A. Okay.		16	process?
17	Q because we	can try to figure out how	17	A. Not that I understand.
18	it is you come to thin	k things or know things.	18	Q. Okay. What is your current job with
19	A. Okay.		19	Washington County?
20	Q. He's preserving the objection for later		20	A. I'm not currently employed with them.
21		court and I try to use it for	21	Q. Where do you work?
22	reasons he doesn't think is proper.		22	A. Riverview Medical as a doctor of nursing
23	A. Right.		23	practice.
24		ines, everything that you	24	Q. When did you stop working for Washington
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Jail?

or I or anybody here says is being recorded and will 25

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A. Yes, there's courses there that we take. I don't remember specifically but we do touch on psychological and behavioral problems during those vears.

#### Q. How about recognition of alcohol withdrawal symptoms?

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A. Yes. Both in my LPN and my RN year. And then we would also review those I think in our yearly trainings, I believe. I'm not 100 percent sure but I know it was very highly -- it's a highly discussed topic since we see so many people. I don't know if it was inhouse or in our yearly training.

#### Q. What yearly training did you do?

A. The county has yearly training. Just staff training that they do.

#### Q. And you address alcohol withdrawal symptoms specifically?

A. Not that I really -- I don't know that I can recall exactly if it was specific or not.

#### Q. Do you recall if it was specific to withdrawal from other types of drugs?

A. There was a section every year but maybe I'm -- it seems like that's where it was at. I can't recall exactly.

Q. How would you describe the training? What did they teach you?

A. Number one, to notice when somebody is behaving differently and pupil dilation, those types of things where they could be showing signs of being on a stimulant, or pupil constriction that could be showing signs of brain or alcohol, those types of things. They tried to keep it pretty simple, especially so deputies even would be able to recognize it.

#### Q. Did they have any type of assessment that you could do to determine the severity of withdrawals so they could determine what treatment is appropriate?

A. At the time -- I don't know if it's there any longer but one of the nurses posted on a little whiteboard that we had a thing that showed specifically heroin and alcohol withdrawal but didn't show anything for meth or -- but I don't even know if that's there anymore.

#### Q. Do you know what the criteria were?

A. Heroin you go through the -- there was a point scale for like if you saw goose bumps or if their pupils were dilated or if they were sweating, tremors in their hands, those types of things, and

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you would add up the point system and that would tell you how bad they were in heroin withdrawal.

Alcohol withdrawal, I don't recall there being a point system but it was you were looking for delirium and then you were looking for tremors and looking for unstable vital signs. That's all I remember. There could have been more but that's all I remember of it.

#### Q. Would that include an increase in anxiety?

A. For which one?

Q. For alcohol?

13 A. I don't recall if that was on that list. 14 I know that I knew that, to be looking for anxiety

issues.

#### Q. You say you knew that?

A. Uh-huh. Where I picked it up, I don't recall. I don't know if it was on that paper.

Q. How about hallucinations?

A. That would be delirium.

#### Q. Is change in mental status something different than delirium?

23 A. No. That's what you would be looked for 24 with alcohol withdrawal.

Q. How about a temperature above 100.4, is

1 that something you would look for?

> A. If it is, I don't remember that. I'm sure it probably is but --

#### Q. Increases or decreases in blood pressure and heart rate?

A. Right. Stable vital signs is --

#### Q. What about insomnia?

A. That would be on the list but you would have to take into account everything else for insomnia to really be a specific concern. Pretty much everyone in the jail could have insomnia just because of the location. If someone just came to me and said, "I've got insomnia," I wouldn't be thinking alcohol withdrawal.

#### Q. Okay. How about abdominal pain?

A. If that's on the list, I don't recall

17 it.

#### Q. Changes in responsiveness of pupils?

A. Yeah. That would be the -- I think I 19 20 mentioned that already.

#### Q. What about heightened deep tendon reflexes?

A. Yes.

24 Q. Ankle clonus?

A. Yes. And that can also be back

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injuries, so that alone you wouldn't be thinkingalcohol withdrawal.

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made?

- Q. But if you saw somebody that had most or all of these --
- A. Oh, yeah. It would be -- I would be thinking alcohol withdrawal.
- Q. Okay. And did the jail have criteria like this that you were required to use when determining alcohol withdrawal?
  - A. Mostly I went off memory. I don't remember if there was anything specific. We were all trained in that.
  - Q. Did the jail have criteria that you would look at if you were considering a brain injury?
  - A. There was the Glasgow Coma Score -- Glas-cow, however you want to say it.
- Q. After Dr. Glasgow, who was a woman by the way.
- 20 A. I did not know that.
- 21 Q. It's on Facebook.
- 22 A. It could be or couldn't be true.
- 23 Q. It's on the Internet. Any other
- criteria you'd look at other than the Glasgow ComaScore?

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track in a database. I just assumed that it did.

Q. Did you have access to go back in and change or modify any prior entries that you had

didn't look into how it actually did things and kept

A. I think somebody could but if they made the change, I think it would track it. So I don't think you could make changes with it. That's my understanding. If it's possible, I'm not aware of how.

Q. Okay.

A. But I think an administrator could unlock something but I would assume that that would be tracked, too.

Q. Was it your practice to always document interactions when you were seeing patients?

A. That was always my -- there were times that I would not be able to because of the workload, trying to go through and assess everyone, but because of the time constraints or how many people, there were times that I would not be able to.

However, that being said, if there was ever a situation where there was something abnormal, I wouldn't -- I would always make sure that that was in.

1 A. No. That was pretty much the deciding 2 one.

- Q. Are you familiar with the CIWA-AR scale of alcohol withdrawal?
- A. Yeah. I wouldn't be able to -- I've encountered it. That was one of the scales that was used when I was working at Brookstone but I didn't commit it to memory. I wouldn't be able to recite it back to you.
  - Q. Okay. All right. While you were working at the jail did you ever record notes or charts outside of CorEMR?
    - A. No, I didn't.
- Q. And when you would make an entry into CorEMR, was that your own account? You had a password --
  - A. Yes.
    - Q. -- that would log you in?
- 19 A. Right.
- 20 Q. And if you entered a note, would it
  - automatically assign you as the person doing that?
- 22 A. Yes.
  - Q. Did it also automatically assign a date and timestamp?
- 25 A. That was my understanding, although I

1 Q. How about something routine like

- 2 checking somebody's vital signs, is that something
- 3 you would chart in CorEMR?
- 4 A. If I were in charge of booking,
- 5 probably -- same rules there. If it were a busy day
- 6 I wouldn't always get it done. On the days that
- 7 were slower and that we had time to get everything
- 8 caught up, but I would take vitals with everyone
- 9 even if I didn't chart it.
- 10 Q. Did you take vitals with everyone you

saw?

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12 A. I want to say yes. I'm sure there's 13 some times when I may have missed somebody but to my 14 recollection I always hooked the tree around, the 15 vitals tree, especially if it were a detox or one of 16 the med cells. I can't say that for some of the 17 intake cells where the people were sitting there 18 waiting for -- to be moved somewhere but in med 19 cells, yes.

## Q. How many inmates did you see on a daily basis?

A. In booking it would just depend on how many inmates were brought in and how many were in med observation. And then if I didn't have booking and I had kites and tasks, which are the medical

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requests that the inmates put in, that could range anywhere from five to 25, just depending on the day.

#### Q. How is it that you would know what inmates to see?

A. I don't remember if CorEMR or if -there's a new computer system that they put in that they would be able to put it in on the kiosk. I don't recall if that was active at the time. And, if it wasn't, then they would put in a medical request kite. There's a box in every single block that they can just go up, grab one, fill it out and then they put it into a little box that the deputies get. So we'd get -- we call them kites because the inmates would say they were flying us a kite or flying a kite to whatever and they would -- we would get those every day. We would see everyone for the kites every day that came to us.

#### Q. You mentioned some different areas. One was booking, one was med observation cells --

A. Whoever had booking had med observation cells.

#### Q. Okay. And then you also had just the general population, right?

A. Yeah. We called it doing kites and tasks.

missed something it was either -- I can't think of a situation but just if something crazy was going on, maybe a suicide attempt or something in the back where we were completely distracted for a little bit. It would had to have been something really big for me to miss it, though.

#### Q. Is the medical observation cell the same as the detox cell?

A. Yeah. There's also some that are padded where if we feel somebody is a danger to themselves they would be there. And then for long-term stable patients that we wanted to observe but we were a lot more comfortable that they were stable, there were some cells that you could still see in there but they were different than the detox cells and they were technically medical cells but the terms are interchangeable. If they were brought up for medical observation, we wanted direct eyes on them, we would call one of the detox cells a medical cell where the deputies in booking had constant visual on them.

#### Q. Was there a deputy that would accompany you when you would do visits in the med cells?

A. Yes. Every single time. I couldn't go in there without a deputy.

Q. Did people in the med observation cells have to put in requests?

A. No. We would see them multiple times a day, so whoever was in charge of that would go up there. Initially they would do vitals on everyone and then from there they would walk through multiple times a day in booking to look over them.

#### Q. Does that mean that you went in and took vitals on the inmates multiple times per day?

A. Each nurse normally would do it one time.

#### Q. Any other times to check them to see if they're responsive?

A. Skin color, if they were sleeping, if there were respirations, if they were talking to themselves or just anything abnormal.

17 Q. If it was abnormal, then you would note 18 it.

A. Yeah.

20 Q. If it was normal then --

A. Then I wouldn't.

Q. In the medical observation cells was it your practice to be more vigilant about charting things?

A. It was my practice, yes. I tried. If I

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#### Q. What about when inmates came back to the exam room?

A. There's a deputy there as well.

#### Q. Is that the same deputy throughout the day?

A. No. It could be a different deputy. Normally a deputy from booking would escort us in booking and a deputy from the blocks would escort us in the blocks. But it could, just depending on the need. I guess one of them may come up from the blocks to go around with us in booking but we couldn't be alone.

#### Q. Okay. Were you able to enter the charting with CorEMR from the medical observation cells?

A. No.

17 Q. You would have to go back to the exam 18 room --

A. Right.

Q. -- with your own computer?

21 A. Uh-huh.

22 Q. Is that yes?

23 A. Yes.

> Q. My understanding is that Dr. Jim Larrowe was the medical director for the county.

Linda Van Tassell, CRR, RMR, RDR

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A. Uh-huh. 1

2 Q. Is that a yes?

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Q. What's your understanding of what his role was?

A. He was the doctor. You couldn't do anything without the doctor okaying it. As a nurse you don't have that authority. So if you see something, you call the doctor and ask what he wants to have done.

Q. It is the doctor who is ultimately responsible for the inmates' care, correct?

A. That's how the entire medical system is. Not just there but nurses at the hospital, everyone reports to a doctor.

Q. Right.

A. That's just part of the hierarchy.

Q. And the nurses, before they administer medication, get an order from the doctor.

A. Uh-huh.

Q. Is that a yes?

22 A. Yes.

> Q. And nurses before they draw blood have to get an order from the doctor?

A. Yes.

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really, I guess. You're just going through and doing an assessment to look for simple things that they can discuss with them, how they could better handle a situation. Just do some general things like that. I don't know if that's very clear but --

Q. Clear as mud. So this ADPI, that's an acronym?

A. Yes.

Q. A stands for assessment?

A. Uh-huh.

Q. The D stands for diagnosis?

A. Right. So you've got a nursing diagnosis which is different than a doctor's diagnosis.

Q. In what way is it difference?

A. For instance, dehydration, for example. You don't necessarily have any supporting documentation like a lab result. You can't order lab results to be able to say a person is dehydrated but if they tell you, "I'm thirsty. I haven't been drinking a lot of water."

So my diagnosis of dehydration may include talking to the doctor about it and getting a medical order for IV or something, something that I couldn't do as a nurse. But I could say, "Let's

Q. Nurses before they send anything out for some kind of test like an x-ray --

A. Yes, they do.

Q. Was there an x-ray at the jail?

A. No. We had to send them to the hospital.

Q. Was there any type of imaging capability at the jail?

A. No. Not that I'm aware of.

Q. If you take a blood draw how would you find the result of that?

A. We would send it to our lab and they would send us the results.

Q. What are nurses authorized to do without a doctor's order?

A. The whole nurse structure is you can do a nursing assessment. We call it ADPI assessment. It's been a while since I did that. You're basically going through the same steps as a doctor in assessing, evaluating, implementing and going back and making sure that what is implemented occurred.

You can do things like Gatorade if you feel like the patient is dehydrated, if you feel like the patient is -- there's nothing real medical,

start pushing water. Let's have you drink. Let's get you some Gatorade." Does that clear it up any?

Q. So using this hypothetical then, you could call the doctor and say, "Hey, I believe this patient is dehydrated. Can we go ahead and start an IV on them?"

A. Right. If I felt like just standard things that a normal person could do, like drink water, were not going to be enough.

Q. Would it be standard practice for you to make that type of a recommendation to a doctor?

A. Yes.

Q. And the doctor could say yes or no?

Q. As far as planning goes, what does the P stand for?

A. That's where you start to -- you're going to come up with what you're going to do. So if the plan is talk to the doctor, get orders, then that's what you're going to do. If the plan is to hydrate with Gatorade, that's what the plan is. So it's just what you're going to do to try and address the diagnosis that you came up with.

24 Q. Okay. And what is the nurse's role in planning as opposed to the doctor's role in 25

April 17, 2018 Ryan T. Borrowman 26 27 planning? 1 A. Yes. A. The nurse can't make any medical 2 Q. And my understanding is he was there at 3 diagnoses, so to speak. So if they feel like a 3 the jail one time a week? 4 situation is needing more than just something A. Most of the time two times a week. 4 5 simple, you have to talk to the doctor in order to 5 Q. Two times? 6 see if he feels, number one, that something more 6 A. Tuesday and Thursdays. 7 needs to be done, or, if he agrees that you just 7 Q. How many hours would he be there? need to do what you were going to do, push water or 8 8 A. Just depends on how many patients he had 9 whatever. They're different. A nurse can't order 9 to see. I've seen him there for as short as maybe things, so to speak, that isn't commonly available 10 30 or 40 minutes and a couple of hours, maybe. Just to the normal person at home, if that makes sense. 11 11 depends on what he had, if there was something Q. Sure. As a nurse was there such thing 12 complex or not. I don't remember that very well. that you feel like a lot of times you knew what the 13 13 It's been a long time. 14 inmate needed as far as treatment goes but you still 14 Q. Did he ever send out a PA or nurse 15 needed to get a doctor's approval for that? 15 practitioner --16 A. On almost anything that was related to 16 A. Yes. drugs, alcohol, blood pressures, there were very few 17 17 Q. -- instead of him coming out? options available to a nurse. You could just give 18 the inmate what's available to the general 19 Q. How often did that happen? 20 population. So a majority of what I did, anyway, 20 A. You know, that was so long ago. He 21 involved the doctor. hasn't had a PA or a nurse practitioner since 21 22 Q. Okay. And those conversations with a 22 before -- Amy, who was the nurse practitioner there. 23 doctor, specifically Dr. Larrowe, would that consist 23 didn't want to come out so I couldn't tell you how 24 of you calling him? I'm going to break this down. 24 long it's been but I think maybe the last one was 25 Would you call him? 25 Justin Brinkerhoff. That would be -- I don't 28 29 remember, but very rarely before that. I mean 1 minute. You were talking about planning. So you 1 2 had mentioned that you could call Dr. Larrowe. If 2 Justin would come out at that time but that was, I 3 believe, long before this ever happened. 3 he wasn't there on the site you could call him and 4 Q. So your memory was in 2014 it was mostly 4 you could have a conversation, correct? 5 Dr. Larrowe who would come? 5 A. Yes. A. I believe so. I could be wrong but --6 6 Q. As part of that conversation was it your 7 Q. Do you have any criticisms of the way 7 practice to give him the medical history of the 8 that Dr. Larrowe handled inmates? 8 inmate that you were observing? 9 9 MR. MYLAR: Objection. Lack of A. Yes. Q. How about describing the symptoms that 10 foundation. 10

MR. WIGHT: Join.

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Q. You can still answer.

A. No. I felt like he -- I think he was very fair with then. I know that there was even a time or two that my perspective was that the inmate was lying or that all the data that inmate was giving me was not correct but when he went before Dr. Larrowe he seemed to really get down and go through all of the data and listen to them. He would make decisions that from my initial assessment

20 21 I wouldn't have come to without digging as deep as he dug, so I think he really tried to do what's

22 23 right for the inmates.

> Q. All right. Circling back to where we were. We were on a little side tangent for a

they were having?

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- Q. Did you give him your thoughts on what was happening with the inmate?
  - A. That would be standard for me, yes.
- Q. Did you also tell him, make recommendations as to what you thought would be appropriate treatment?

A. I didn't. I know of nurses that will do that but unless -- I would question him if I thought maybe he was making a decision that because I hadn't explained things but I wouldn't just tell him I think you need to do this.

Q. But if you had sensed that he had maybe not understood the situation as you did, then you

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would kind of follow up and provide more 2 information, provide additional information.

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A. Right. Or he would oftentimes, if he didn't feel he understood it, he would say, "Okay, I want you to go up and check this out and this out and get more information for me."

#### Q. Okay. And then implementation, you mentioned that is --

A. That's when you take what the doctor ordered and you actually do it. So if he says give them blood pressure medication, you're going to administer blood pressure medication. So that's the implementation part.

#### Q. Are there some limitations in the jail about implementing plans?

A. I'm not sure I understand.

Q. Let me give you a hypothetical. Let's say Dr. Larrowe said to you, "Take a blood draw from an inmate," but maybe his veins were scarred from heroin use or some other thing and you were unable to get the blood in that way, are there other avenues you may have to try to follow up on implementing that plan or do you abandon the plan or what do you do?

MR. MYLAR: Objection. Lack of

you're looking at what you're doing?

1 foundation. Incomplete hypothetical and calls for 2 speculation.

A. So in that situation I would always send them to the hospital because they've got Doppler ultrasound that they can find veins. So even there I wouldn't say that we were limited because we have an ER that was always available to us.

#### Q. And then the evaluation part of the ADPI method, what does that entail?

A. You implement it. Sticking with the blood pressure example, you're going to start checking blood pressure and see if the blood pressure starts to improve over the next day or two. You're going to be tracking to see if what was implemented is working. And, if it's not, you're going to start over and start going through it. If it's working, you're going to keep tracking it and really kind of just goes from there. It doesn't circle back around.

#### Q. You take a step back and you look and see is what we're doing working?

22 A. Right.

Q. If not, what can we do different?

24 Right.

Q. How often should you in a shift or in a

week or in a day take that evaluation status where

A. It depends on what you're implementing. If it's like a blood pressure medication, some of those can be as effective as they're going to be in a half hour. Some of them are going to take three or four days to build up enough in the blood to change it, so it just depends on what it is you're implementing how quickly you feel you need to circle around.

#### Q. And the doctor isn't out there every day so the nurse has to make that judgment call.

A. It's the same in any medical situation, care center or whatever it is, the doctor is not there every day.

#### Q. As a nurse do you consider yourself the eyes and ears of the doctor?

A. Yes.

#### Q. And along with that requires critical thinking, correct?

A. Yes.

Q. Analysis?

A. Uh-huh.

24 Q. Is that a yes?

A. Yes. Sorry.

#### Q. Have you reviewed any documents in preparation for your deposition?

A. I looked over my assessment, my initial assessment and then the note that I did to send him to the hospital.

#### Q. You did his initial assessment and booking?

A. Yes.

#### Q. Did anything stand out to you in that as being --

A. Abnormal?

Q. Yeah.

A. No. The patient -- I actually remember him coming in. I had seen him before. I had multiple interactions with him. Not always on a medical. Just we like to talk to people. He denied having done anything. The officer I remember saying, "He says he hasn't done anything but we have been told that he did heroin a couple of days ago."

#### Q. So on the intake form it says that he had done heroin a couple of days ago. Let me pull it up. Page 488, are these your intake answers out of CorEMR?

24 A. Oh, yeah.

Q. Okay.

33